



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

standard of justice. Let us therefore expect that the system of Evidence, on the whole, will most readily improve when the men who administer it also improve and the system of justice as a whole advances. Sound rules of Evidence, in short, are as much a symptom as a cause of better Justice."

This very able and suggestive preface is enough to make the possession of this volume well worth while. It is indispensable to one who uses Mr. Wigmore's treatise.

*The Law of Electricity.* By Arthur F. Curtis. Published by Matthew Bender & Company, Albany, N. Y. 1915. pp. 1117.

In this book the author has sought to state all the law as laid down in the hundreds of decisions relating to electricity, that force which is each day playing an increasingly large and important part in the world's affairs. He has striven to produce a single volume where a busy lawyer can find the law and the cases in point when he has a problem in which electricity is involved. The aim has been to save the practitioner the time and trouble which are necessarily involved when he has to search through the elaborate treatises on municipal corporations, eminent domain, taxation, contracts, franchises, streets and highways, abutting owners, nuisances, telephones and telegraphs, negligence, master and servant, evidence, etc., to find the information he wishes. It is easy to see the value of a work which accomplishes the author's aim.

The book in hand is both comprehensive and thorough. It gives the law as laid down by the American, English and Canadian courts. Slightly less than twenty-five hundred cases are cited. The author's style is clear and concise and he has arranged his material well. It is our belief that this book will prove a useful and time-saving tool for the lawyer who has cases involving this subject. To all such we heartily commend it.

*Evolution of Law Series.* Compiled by Albert Koukorek and John H. Wigmore. Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston. 1915. pp. 702 and 704.

"Sources of Ancient and Primitive Law" and "Primitive and Ancient Legal Institutions" are the titles of these, the first two

volumes of the "Evolution of Law Series." The series will consist of three volumes and will comprise select readings on the origin and development of legal institutions. "Formative Influences on Legal Development" is the title of the volume of the series which is yet to appear.

In preparing this series the authors endeavor to furnish a text-book and source-book for institutional legal study in the law schools and colleges of liberal arts, to interest the professional lawyer in his semi-professional reading and to interest the general reader who has an educated man's interest in the law as a human institution developing in history.

The appearance of this series is an evidence of the increased attention which is very recently being given to the study of comparative legal history. Sir Henry Maine's *Ancient Law* has for a half a century been almost the only readily accessible source of information in English to which the ordinary student, who is interested in this aspect of legal study, could go. The compilers of this series have placed students of the law generally under obligation to them for a distinct improvement of this situation.

The first volume is a compilation of sources selected from ancient literatures, modern observations of retarded peoples, ancient laws and legal transactions, including trials and documents. The second volume comprises a selection of chapters from modern scholars, such as Kohler, Post, Gabriel Tarde, Del Vecchio, Maine, J. W. Powell, Andrew Lang, Coulanges, Sohm, Wigmore and others, expounding the relation of law to general social institutions, and such specific legal institutions as Family, Property, Contract, etc. Much of the material in this volume appears in English for the first time. The last volume will be a selection of similar chapters interpreting the formative influences which have governed the development of the law.

The series, as a whole, is to deal with what may be termed the histology of the law; its object is to inquire not merely what has been projected upon the canvas of legal history but how and why legal institutions have developed and taken the characteristic forms shown in all systems of law. The immediate working thesis from which the series claims a vindication for its existence is to be found in the essential unity of human nature. In this, it is thought, will be found an explanation of the similarity of institutions among a diversity of peoples where the principle of imitation cannot be invoked.

The case method has proved a successful way to study law and it is spreading to other fields of study. The compilers of this series seek to extend the spirit of this method into the study of legal evolution. For this their endeavor is distinctly commendable.

*The Enforcement of Decrees in Equity.* By Charles Andrews Huston, Professor of Law in Stanford University. (Harvard Studies in Jurisprudence, Vol. I.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1915. pp. xxi and 189.

The book before us is welcome not only for its intrinsic merit but also, perhaps in even more goodly measure, for its great significance as the first volume of the Harvard Studies in Jurisprudence. The law school of Harvard University has existed for nearly a century, and throughout that time it has rendered distinguished services to the legal profession and to the country at large both by training thousands of men for the practice of the law and by contributing, through its faculty, many learned and valuable treatises on various branches of the law. The latter works have constituted notable achievements and have had such far-reaching and ameliorating influence on the law as would alone have justified the great expense of maintaining such a center of legal scholarship. Conceding all this, it is nevertheless obvious that the Studies in Jurisprudence represent something different. In authorship, in purpose and in prophecy they mark the broader juristic activity, the direct constructive work and the all-important training of jurists on which the school is now so well started under the brilliant leadership of Professor Roscoe Pound. These more fundamental activities and resultant contributions to juristic thinking and writing harmonize well with President Lowell's recent sound and unambiguous declaration that "a university is not only a place for teaching, but *even more* for thinking and writing." (Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Nov. 10, 1915, p. 119.)

Professor Huston's work was written, as a thesis for an advance degree, under the direction of Professor Pound; and the book is appropriately dedicated to the latter.

The author's discussion falls into two fairly distinct parts. In summarizing the first, he says: "This essay is written primarily to advocate an enlargement of the equity powers of American courts which will enable them to give a real effect to their decrees;